HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT. AT THREE DOLLARS A TEAR, PAYABLE

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermended. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and 'wenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the payer must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for liverary pursuits, are invited to favour wa with communications.

#### DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of CHILD & CLANCY
A is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to said concern are most
carnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by bond or otherwise, as we are determined to close the business of said concern as soon as practicable.

James Child, Thomas Clancy.

November 13.

#### NOTICE.

TOHN VAN HOOK, JAMES CHILD and THOMAS CLANCY, having connected themselves together in partnership, intend carrying on the mercantile business under the tirm of JOHN VAN HOOK & CO. do most respectfully inform their friends and ment respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will receive from the sorth, in eight or ten days, an extensive as-

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

y intend to sell on the lowest terms cally—they hope, therefore, that no a will be made for credit, as all will definite minutes.

John Van Hook, James Child. Thomas Clancy.

#### Valuable Land FOR SALE in the Hew Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for

Eight hundred and fortyeight Acres,

situated in the flaw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accom-modating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor. 8. Strudwick.

40-10w

November 13.

## NOTICE.

I SHALL offer for sale at my plantation, on the sth of December next, on a credit of twelve months, (purchasers giving bonds with approved security,) my Grop of Corn and Fodder, my stock

of Horses and Hogs,

Household Furniture, and Books.

S. Strudwick.

November 13. 40-3w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed THOMAS

D. WATTS his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City

James S. Smith.

L. G. WATSON, OF GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

will keep constantly on hand a quantity of Cold and Warm-Pressed CASTOR OILS

sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per battle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar hoensy-five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar. Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1.

CASH WILL BE GIVEY

For Clean Old BRASS. R. Huntington.

October 18.

#### NOTICE.

THE firm of D. B. ALSOBROOK & Co.
having for some time been dissolved,
those indebted by note or account, will do
well to call and settle as soon as possible, as
no longer indulgence can be given.

David B. Alsobrook.

Hillsborough, October 10.

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, 1820.

In Equity.

James Webb and Frederick Nach. executors of James Whitted, de-ceased,

seph Dickey and Chesley F. Pau

cests, surviving partners of said

James Whitted, deceased

IT is ordered by the court that this cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq. to take and state an account of all the dealings and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey and Co. of the stock in trade, dealings and transactions, of each of the said copartners, for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the profits of loss gained or sustained by the said firm, and of the losses therein by the fraud, covin, Isohes, or neglect of said defendant Joseph Dickey; with liberty to examine all the books, entries and accounts, papers and vouchers of the said firm, and also the said parties respectively and their winesses on, oath, and to make report to the next term of this court. And for as much as it appears to the court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey does not now live within the limits of this state, but hath romoved thereout and resides in distant parts. It is ordered by the court, that the said commissioner Clancy may proceed to take and state said accounts, and make reports, without personal service of the warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph, and after giving notice of the time or times of taking and stating said accounts, by way of public advertisement in the newspaper called the Hillsborough Receiver for and during the term of sixty days, which advertisement shall be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as personal service of notice, to all intents and purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed, that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said report, state such special matter as the parties may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes. ties may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes.

Test, James Webb, c. & M. E.

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do hereby appoint the 18th day of January next at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the several matters and things thereby to me referred; at which time and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all others concerned, are hereby notified and required to appear and produce before me, on oath, all books, papers, voichers, accounts, and evidences whatever in his or their customers. tody or power, relative to the matters in question in the above cause, at which time and place I shall proceed to state the said ac-

> Thomas Clancy, Commissioner appointed by the Court of Equity.

Hillsborough, Nov. S.

State of North-Carolina. ORANGE COUNTY.

Petition

Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1820.

William Armstrong and Polly his wife, Jumes Bryan and Polty his wife, Jumes Bryan and Catha-rine his wife, John Dickey and Sally his wife, Victor Rountree, Jane Robinson, Alexander Ro-binson, and Elizabeth Robinson,

William Robinson and Michael

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Michael Robinson esides without the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks successively, that the said Michael Robinson make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and answer the petition of the petitioners, otherwise the same will be taken pro confeaso, heard ex parte, and decreed

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c. Hillsborough, October 9, 1820. 38-3w

State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, September Term, 1820.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Orange county, will be exposed to public sale at the market house in Hillsborough, on the 28th day of November next, one seventh part of

#### Three Lots of Land,

on the waters of Eno river, adjoining the lands of William Cain and others, being part of the lands of the late John Cain, deceased, and allotted to the children of John Woods, in the partition and division of said Cain's estate, it being the undivided share of Betsey Woods, one of the children of the said John Woods, in the said three bots of land. A credit of six months will be given for one sixth part of the purchase money, twelve months credit for another sixth part, and two years for the remaining four sixth parts, the purchase money to bear interest. Bonds with approved security will be required, and deeds will be executed to the purchaser by the clerk and master of this court. on the waters of Eno river, adjoining th

James Webb, c. M. E. Hillsborough, Oct. 9.

#### NOTICE.

THE copartnership of JOHN R. CUM-MING & Co. having been dissolved, all persons are hereby notified to call and set-tle their accounts with George W. Bruce, who is hereby fully authorised to settle the same and grant discharges accordingly.

John R. Cumming & Co.

Hillsberough, Sept. 18.

## PRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY.

No. 1221 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Market Street, Philadelphia.

The subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Haz Manufacturing which is the true Franklin Economical style, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the \$3.50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand unrivalled for cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of Franklin, to whose genius and invention we owe so much.

much.

They also offer to the public, their Super-fine Water Proof Beavers, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become foxy, as Water-Proofs generally are. Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Rorams, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Bea-vers, trimmed or untrinsped.

vers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice. Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reason-

All orders thankfully received, and attend

All orders instanting received, and attended to with dispatch.

C.AUTION. No hate are the genuine parent
Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold
by us and our agents, and have our stamp in
them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be

Rankin & Fowle. Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35-3m

## 25 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 24th instant, living in Guilford county, N. C. a black Horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, rising seven years old, marked with a small star on his forehead, large mane on both sides of his neck; one hind foot white, not recollected which; trots and paces. I have every reason to believe the borse was stolen, and will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief, or a generous reward will be given for any information of the borse so that I get him.

John Smith.

Guilford, N. C. Sept. 28.

FOR SALE A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

On which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms. Inquire as above.

32-t D. HEARTT Proposes publishing by subscription

THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE Convention of North Carolina On the adoption of the Constitution of the

United States; TOGETHER WITH The Declaration of Rights and Consti-

tution of the State.

The Constitution of the United States. THE former edition of this work having

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interact to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronized throughout the state.

#### CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and let-

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

#### NOTICE.

A T August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of THEOPHILUS THOMPSON, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who then qualified according to law: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will he pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. N. S. Hargis, Admr.

Thos. N. S. Hargis, Admr.

BLANKS of various kinds,

for sale at this office. Among which are,

Among which are,

Justices' Warrants,
Executions,
Ea. Sa.
Bail Bonds,
Appeal bonds,
Recognizance,
Guardian's bonds,
Constable's bonds,
Witness' tickets, superior and county
court,
Executions, do.
Sheriff's Deeds,
Prosecution Bonds,
Marriage bonds and
Recognizance,
Guardian's bonds,
Constable's bonds,
Lucro's tickets, do.
Indictments,
Commissions,
Executions for militis
fines, &c. &c.

#### BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellane. ous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

#### NOTICE.

A bl. persons indebted to the estate of cap-tain John T. Ray, deceased, are request-ed to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, with-in the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN M.CAULY, Adm'r. Sept. 16, 1820. 33-St

HE subscribers have for sale at their shop in Hillsborough, A number of Waggons, both

large and small,

which they will dispose of cheap for cash, or on a short credit. Young & Turner.

The editors of the Raleigh Minerva, Star and Register, and the Milton Intelligen-cer, will be pleased to insert the above for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

## Valuable Land FOR SALE.

AM desirous of removing to the western country, and wish to sell the land where-

Two Hundred Acres,

the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain; on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with useful out houses. I will sell at a fair price, and make the payments as accom-modating as possible to the purchaser. Those who wish to purchase a good bargain would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north-east of Hillsborough.

James Robinson.

PRIZE MEDALS,

Humane Society of Philadelphia. THE discoveries which have attended the recent labours of physiologists, have encouraged the managers of the Humane Society to believe, that continued attention to the consideration of Suspended Animation, may be productive of benefit, they are therefore induced once more to offer.

e productive of benefits, luced once more to offer,
For the best practical dissertation on the means of restoring persons apparently dead from drowning, a Gold Medal of the value of three hundred dollars.

For the second best dissertation, a Gold Medal of the value of two hundred dollars. The dissertations may be written in the English, French or Latin language, accompanied with a scaled paper, containing the author's name and place of residence.

They must be sent to the secretary of the society, on or before the first day of the First month, (January), 1822. They shall be submitted to the judgment and decision of the college of physicians of Philadelphia; and those which are not suc-

cessful, shall be returned to their autho By order of the managers Joseph Crukshank, Pres't.

Wilson Moore, Sec'ry. Philadelphia, 6th mo. (June) 14, 1820.

N. B. Editors of newspapers through the
United States, will please give the above a

## Valuable Land FOR SALE.

Sept. 20.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisburg (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 24.

## Rural Economy.

#### AMERICAN FARMERS,

Yours is among the choicest of cal-lings, and not so great a body of people in any other part of the globe has such ample means of independence and collifort. Of the ground you till, yourselves are the lords. Every goodly tree you plant, every acre of ground you melioand that of your wives and children.
"Be up and doing." Think not hard
concerning your work, and the toil of
your hands "because of the ground
which the Lord hath curset." To the industrious it is blessing in disguise. Say not " a little more folding of the hands to sleep" if thorns and thistles are still growing in your enclosures. Expel therefrom with all speed, every nuisance, every deformity occasioned by the wiles of the serpent. Destroy the teeth of the old dragon wherever you find them seattered within your premises. Make every acre of your ground turn to some ac-count. To industry add still. Seek earnestly, and by all means in your power to increase your knowledge in practical agriculture. To skilful industry, add economy.—Be frugal; let your living be good, but plain and uncostly; so you will avoid the curse of debt, which is not remediable like that brought upon the ground. Dash from your lips the cup of intemperance; its deadly poison is more to be dreaded than the envenomed tooth of the Adder that hisses under your sheaves. Bring up your children in the habits of industry and frugatity; and in the fear of the Lord. Grudge not to school and educate them well, that they may become intelligent, virtuous, use ful, respectable men and women. In all your toils and labours, in all your domestic concerns seek the guidance of that widom which is from above, and the blessings of heaven will rest upon

Looking through the vista of a few years, methinks I see in prospective the auspicious period when the United States shall possess an agricultural po-pulation far superior in numbers and equal in knowledge and virtue, to any the world has ever known; when milshall be spread over this vast territory, enjuying the comforts of moderate independence, the lamp of divine truth, the lights of science, social and domestic happiness, and distinguished no less for the moral and christian virtues, than for the pre-eminent goodness of their secular lot and portion.

Albany Plough Boy.

PEACH TREES. The cultivation of this tree has become very interesting to gardeners in the vicinity of this city. A very simple mode of preserving and restoring them when apparently nearly destroyed by the disease so tatal to them in this quarter, and commonly called the "Yellows," has been accidentally discovered by gentleman in this city. A statement of the fact, as it occurred, will convey all necessary information:—In the fall of 1818, a very fine tree, standing in his yard, was apparently dead from the effects of the above mentioned disease. Throughout the fall and winter, very large quantities of common wood ashes were casually thrown by the servants about the root of the tree. To the asionishment of all who had seen it the pre-

ceding fall, it put forth its leaves v

rously the next season, and bore abundance of fine fruit. A small quantity of wood ashes was again thrown round its

roots last fall, and the tree is now so full

of fine fruit that it has become necessa-

ry to prop it up. This is a very simple remedy, and certainly worthy of trial. New-York Gazette. From the Norwich, (Conn.) Courier.

STRIPED GRASS. This grass is cultivated in gardens as an ornament, its variegated stripes of colour being considered as giving it a very beautiful appearance. No means, so far as we know, have ever been taken by the agriculturist to cultivate it in the field; indeed, it is generally supposed that cattle will not feed upon it, and that it affords little or no nourishment. This is a mistaken notion, and which is entirely done away by a fact which has come within our own observation. Mr. Woodward, living in Plainfield, in the castern part of this state, transplanted into his garden, several years since, a root of this grass; here it remained and grew for asveral seasons, until the son of the old gentleman, becoming tired of having it in the way, pulled it up, and carrying it to the head of a large mea-dow which belonged to his father, threw it into the brook which nearly equally divides the meadows, supposing that the water would kill it; but here it took or three years it was emirely neglected; and it has, by its seed falling off, and being carried down the stream, spread extensively through the meadow, producing yearly a large crop of excellent hay. The stripes of this grass has nearly disappeared, and the whole blade has become of a rich dark green colour. This grass grows to the height of three or four feet, and very thick, and, if cut a few days earlier than common meadow grass, makes a fodder of which cattle are very fond.

#### NEW-YORK.

The legislature of New-York commerced its session at Albany on the 7th instant. From the speech of governor Clinton we have made such extracts as appear to be of general interest, or which relate to points to which our attention should also be directed. The first article in these extracts in particular, deserves the attention of our legislature. The great defects in our present mode of choosing electors for president and vice president were, at our late election, too apparent to escape the observation even of the most inconsiderate. Many declined voting entirely, and some voted for only two or three out of the fifteen electors to be chosen, merely from the circumstance of having no knowledge of the persons to be voted for. The caucus which originally nominated the candidates, might as well have ; had the power to oppoint them conclusively. The people had but the name of doing what was before done for them. And thus it will be, so long as the electors are chosen by a general ticket. If the state were divided into districts, the candidates would be generally known to and an election would then, as well in fact as in name, exhibit the choice, not of a legislative caucus, but of the people. We hope the subject will excite attention equal to its importance; and that (to use the words of governor Clinton in a subsequent paragraph) "the choice of the principal magistrate of the nation will be placed where it ought to be: more completely within the control of the sovereign authority."

He has also, in his speech, touched upon a subject which is beginning to excite considerable interest in this state; we mean a convention: and in conformity to his recommendation, a bill will be introduced into the legislature to call a convention for altering the constitution of the state. It will be mortifying indeed if North-Carolina, conscious as she is of the defects which mar the beauty of her constitution, should be the last to improve her political condition; a humiliation which we hope the good sense and correct feeting of our legislature will spare the people.

We are much gratified with his statemen; of the progress making in the great canals of that state; with his picture of the advancing prospects of agriculture; and with his account of the flourishing condition of their seminaries.

# Extracts from the Speech of Governo

" In adverting to the object of this anticipated meeting, it will readily occur to you, how much better calculated h would be to promote economy and to preserve the purity of republican government, and how much more consonant with the representative principle, if the choice of electors were brought nearer home to the people. Indeed, it must be considered a striking imperfection in the national constitution, that no uniform rule has been prescribed on this subject. In some states, electors are chosen by the people by districts; in others, by a general ticket; and in a few, by the legislature; the last mode is certainly the most objectionable. A body not numerous, and elected for several months previous to the period of action is exposed to the operations of intrigue and is not so safe a depository of this great trust, as the community at large. In some cases a minority of the people may choose a majority of the legislature The election of that body in time of public tranquility may be made without much reference to this object, and there is such a considerable intervening time before the choice of electors, that a full and fair expression of the public semiment may not take place, or may be defeared. The people are certainly less liable to improper influence than any other body of men, and in their purity, discernment, and public spirit, we must rely for the stability and permanence of our republican institutions.

you will also be called upon to elect a senator of the United States. The posi-

tion of our national concerns will undoubtedly demand the utmost circum-spection, as well on this subject, as on the more immediate object of your meeting. In order to meet the deficiencies of the national revenue, great re trenchments must be made in penditures, and wise plans of finance must be adopted. Our resources may be cherished, and the evils of heavy texation or increasing debt, may be averted by the abolition of useless offices, by the diminution of expensive establishments, and by the cultivation of with the simplicity of republican gogreat pressure on the nation; keeping, towever, always steadily in view public defence, and the general safety. In order to resuscitate the property of the community, it is also necessary to cherish the interests of productive industry, and to promote the internal improvements of the country.
"It is to be regretted that the colli-

sion which took place at the last session of congress, relative to the prohibition of slavery in new states, should have been attended with so much irritation and that it should be considered as an attempt to violate the rights of property. In states where slavery has been established by law, it is not in the power of the national government to interfere; and all regulations on this subject must proceed from the local governments; but in the admission of new states into the union, it is the duty of congress to protect the great obligations of morality, to enforce the principles of the American revolution, and to consult the pa ramount and permanent interests of the

" As a member of the American federacy, it is not only our duty but our interest, to sustain the respectability, and to promote the authority of the national government, by a patriotic and enlightened exercise of our suffrages, and by contributing all our energies to esta-blish a wise and public administration But in attending to measures so important, we ought not to overlook the du ties which we owe to ourselves. Our government is complex in its organization, and it is essentially necessary to preserve the state governments in their purity and energy. A free government could never exist in a country so extensive as the United States, without a judicious combination of the federal and representative principles.—The appre-hensions which some of our wisest statesmen entertained at the formation of the constitution, that the state governments would constantly encroach on the powers of the national government, appear not to have been realized .- The practical tendency has been in the oppoine direction. The power of the general administration has increased with the extension of its patronage. And if the officers under its appointment shall see fit, as an organized and disciplined corps, to interfere in the state elections, I trus that there will be found a becoming disposition in the people, to resist these alarming attempts upon the purity and independence of their local governments: for whenever the pillars which support the edifice of the general government are undermined and prostrated, the whole fabric of national freedom and prosperity will be crushed in ruin. I have considered it my solemn duty to protest against these unwarrantable intrusions of extraneous influence, and I hope that the national legislature will not be regardless of its duty on this oc-

"If the ingenuity of man had been exercised to organize the appointing power in such a way as to produce con-tioued intrigue and commetion in the have been advise more effect than the present arrangement. We have seen its pernicious influence in the constant commissions which agitate us; and we can never expect that the community will be tranquil or that the state will maintain its due weight in the confederacy, until a radical remedy is applied .- Under this impression, I have heretofore proposed the calling of a convention. The constitution contains no provision for its amendment. In 1801 the legislature submitted two specific points to a convention of delegates chosen by the people, which met and agreed to certain amendments. -Attempts have been made at various times to follow up this precedent, which have been unsuccessful, not only on account of a collision of opinion about the general policy of the measure, but also respecting the objects to be proposed to the convention. These difficulties may be probably surmounted, either by submitting the subject of amendments generally to a convention, and thereby avoiding controversy about the purposes for which it is called; or by submitting the question to the people in the first instance, to determine whether one ought to be convened: and in either case, to provide for the ratification by the people in their primary assemblies, of the proceedings of the convention. This double check will be admirably calcufated to car y into effect the sovereign authority of the people: to guard against dangerous interpolations in our funda mental charter: to check a spirit of pernicious innova ion, and empirical prescription, and to allay the apprehensions of some of our best and wisest follow citizens, who, already satisfied with the

signal prosperity and high destinics of the state, are unwilling, for the sake of some improvements, to encounter the risk of changing materially the features of a constitution, which, in its general conformation, is admirably calculated to promete the happiness, to clevate the prosperity, and to protect the freedom

of the community.

"It affords me the highest satisfaction to renew my congratulations on the successful progress of our internal improvements. Upwards of fift, one miles of the canal between the Geoesee river and Montezuma, including fifteen locks, are under contract, and the whole distance of sixty miles and a quarter, with two additional locks, can be easily completed by the first day of September next. The contracts made during the last session, were on better terms for the state than those on the middle section; and during the present year, they are from thirty to forty per cent. lower, including the mason work. Thirty miles of the section east from Utica, are also under contract, including twelve locks, and will be completed the next season.

"In the progress of these operations, rocks have been excavated at the Little Falls in seventy or eighty days, which it was originally supposed would have taken two years. The improvements in the Hudson river, and by canals, to the distance of twenty-eight miles south from fort Edward, will be effected the next season; and it is hoped that the remaining ten miles to Waterford, which will finish the whole operation of the inland navigation of the north, can also be accomplished within that period. There will then remain about one hundred miles on the western, and about

eight on the eastern section, in orto realize our whole system of internal navigation. The limitation of the annual expenditure has had a tendency to procrastinate the completion of this great work: and under a full persuasion that the whole can not only be accom-plished, but well accomplished in three years at the utmost, from the present period, I earnestly recommend the adoption of plenary and effectual measures for this purpose. The advantages to be gained by this course will be great and striking. The faculties of the state are fully adequate to the operation, and all controversy about the order of completion will be avoided. The civilized world is now in a state of peace; but the symptoms of great and extensive convulsion begin to appear in Europe, and if wars shall unfortunately afflict that portion of the globe, we will perhaps be compelled to assume a defensive atritude again the aggressions on the rights of ne ity, which may finally plunge us hostilities. Now that we are free from great national calamities, and the prices of money, of labour, and of commodities, are uncommonly low, we ought to avail ourselves of the favourable opportunity The public sentiment is now united in favour of the measure, and the progress of time may create opposition from chimerical apprehensions, from seifish views, from jarring interests, and from local competitions. The increased ac-commodation and easy communication will immediately create a vast inland trade; and if we only suppose that one hundred thousand tons are annually transported on the western canal, the revenue, at the rate of five dollars a ton for the whole distance, will defray all the expenses of repairs and superintendance, and extinguish in a short time the whole

debt.

A step of so decided and energetic a character will also encourage the patriotic state of Ohio, to pursue its noble attempt to unite the waters of Lake Eric and the Ohio river. And surely there can be no hesitation in devoting the resources of the state, to the speedy and effectual accomplishment of a measure which, in the language of the act of 1817 will promote agriculture, manufactures and commerce; mitigate the colamities of war, enhance the blessings of peace, consolidate the union, advance the prosperity, and elevate the character of the United States."

of the United States." " The final and complete establishment of an able and respectable board to superintend the general interests of agriculture, is an event of the highest importance; and the exhibitions which have taken place in different counties under the auspices of the total societies, evince increasing improvement in the quality and quantity of the fruits of the earth. Notwithstanding the present inhusbandry, yet it is pleasing to perceive the general and rising estimation in which this pursuit is held, the zeal with which it is cultivated, and the prosperity which it has attained. In course of time the natural correspondence between the wages of labour, the price of commodities, and the value of money, will be restored. And as the evils now felt arise from arangements beretofore made on the existence of high prices, all prospective operations will be accommodated to the reduced state of the market, and the country will emerge slowly from the evils with which it is now environed.'

"The flourishing condition of our seminaries of education, furnishes additional inducements to continue and to extend the patronage of the state. In six thousand common schools, organized under the act for their establishment, three hundred thousand children are

taught, and 160,000 dollars are annually appropriated to the compensation of the teachers. I am informed by the useful and able officer who presides over the department, that the number of pupils at present taught in our schools, is ber of children between the ages of five and fifteen years, and approximates to one fourth of our whole population. There are probably twenty schools in this state, conducted on the Lancasterian system exclusively, and several others which follow it partially, but not so far as to assume a distinctive character. In some of these establishments, several young men have been recently instructed as Lancasterian teachers; and it is to be hoped that this system will be carried into the most extensive operation. There are how apon an average about fifty scholars for every school master under the present plan of common schools; and whether the number be great, or be small, the introduction of the Lar casterian method is of importance: for ad ting in all cases the competency of the teacher to attend to all his pupils, yet when we consider the rapidity of acquiring instruction under that system, and reflect on the useful habits which it forms, and the favourable impressions which it makes on the minds and the morals of those who participate in its benefits, we cannot hesitate to give it a decided preference. The education of youth is an important trust, and an ho-norable vocation, but it is too often com-mitted to unskillul hands. Liberal encouragement ought unquestionably to be dispensed for increasing the number of competent teachers.

"In thirty of the forty incorporated

"In thirty of the forty incorporated academies, there were the last year two thousand two hundred and eighteen students, of which six hundred and eighty-eight were engaged in learning Latin and Greek. The fund appropriated for the benefit of these institutions, is about 320,000 dollars.

" In Columbia, Union and Hamilton colleges, there are five hundred, and twerny-two students, and in the two mecolleges, one hundred and ninetysis The grants to thes establishments int to upwards of 720,000 dollars: and perhaps the whole appropriation for the promotion of education, may be estimated at two millions and a half of dollars. Although this sum may appear highly liberal, yet when we look to the ources, population and extent of the state, and consider that knowledge is essential to the happiness and dignity of man-to the existence of republican government, and to national power and glory-we must feel persuaded that more munificent dispensations ought to be afforded for its encouragement and diffusion. And I would particularly recommend the education, at the public expense, of youth distinguished and selected for moral superiority, or preeminence of talents and character. measure of this nature is strictly in unison with the genius of our government and would have a tendency to restore the equilibrium of society-to mitigate those prejudices which spring up in the reest communities-to develope intellectual resources, which would other wise be lost to the world, and to excite a spirit of emulation propitious to the interests of knowledge, and promotive of the fame and prosperity of our country When I contemplate the vast resources of the state, and particularly the im-mense revenue which will accrue from the completion of its great plans of internal improvement, I entertain a confi dent expectation that the rising, and all iuture generations will experience the commued and increased munificence of government, exercised in different ways and through various channels, for the of instruction, and the propa gation of knowledge."

"I conceive it an indispensable duty to call your attention once more to the state of our penitentiary system. In corroboration of the observations which I have heretofore communicated, permit me to state, that the increased expense, and partial failure of this system, may be principally ascribed to an injudicious organization of its government, and to san inexpedient arrangement of the buildings."

" The state prison at Auburn is, by a late arrangement, modelled on the plan of solitary cells. In London a prison has been recently erected containing seven hundred cells: at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, one is now building, of six hundred cells, each six by eight feet. A building on this plan will not be so expensive as on the old one. It will not be necessary to make it so strong: the prisoners will have no chance of forming conspiracies, and hence all escapes with be prevented. The expense of a military guard would be saved; the duration of punishment might be usefully abridged; and above ail, we might be certainly assured, if not of a reformation that will prevent, of a punishment that will deter, from a repetition of crimes. I am happy to state, that the New-York Sofor the prevention of Pauperism, have instituted an inquiry on the subject of the penitentiary system, which will be attended with favourable results; and that improvements are absolutely necessary, may be inferred from the fact, that in all probability there is one convict incarcerated for crime in every thousand persons composing the population of the

# AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE,

At a Convention of Delegates from the principal Atlantic states, represening the merchants and other interested in commerce, assembled at Philadelphia, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—and ordered to be published.

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be published.

1. Resolved. As the opinion of this convention, that a system of commercial restrictions is unfavorable to industry, and that sound policy dictates the least practicable restraint upon individual enterprise and exertion.

2. Resolved, That the greatest possible revenue, required by the national interests, should be collected from commerce, on account of the case, economy and certainty of its collection; but that this cannot be effected but by the imposition of such a rate of duties as will not be a restraint upon importations, nor furnish an inducement to smuggling.

3. Resolved, That by every impor-

3. Resolved, That by every important change of the tariff the nation sustains an immense loss of productive fabour: A well digested tariff therefore should never be changed, except far the purpose of equal protection to the different interests of the country, or to provide for the public wants.

4. Resolved, That we consider the production of public revenue, the legitimate object of legislation on the subject of duties.

5. Resolved, That the operation of the proposed tariff would be greatly to diminish our exports of agricultural products;—greatly to reduce the value of those remaining in the country;—greatly to lessen importations by reducing our means of purchasing both at home and abroad;—almost to destroy the revenue arising from commerce; to lower the price of labor, and to encrease the profits of the rich manufacturer. While it lessens the profits and wages of every other individual in the constmunity.

6. Resolved. That the adoption of the proposed tariff would produce very extensive smuggling, and the consequent necessary imposition of internal duties and heavy direct taxes, which would eventually cause a re-action throughout the whole commonly; and involve, it one common ruin, all the manufacture in the country.

in the country.

7. Restocit. That the abolition of drawbacks would destroy the carrying trade in foreign commodities bitherto a source of great enterprize and wealth to our citizens; occasion immense losses to the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests; and deeply a feet the public revenue.

8. Resolved, That a law requiring cash payments of duties would materially affect the enterprise of our cirizens, by limiting the operations of the active merchants, increasing the price of foreign commodities to the consumer, and favouring a monopoly to the rich, contrary to the best interests of the country.

9. Resolved. That if congress should not consider it expedient to repeal the duties heretofore laid for any other purpose than the production of public revenue, it cannot either be political just to impose other and bigher duties the probable effects of which would due to benefit the manufacturers at the expense of every other class of the citizens.

of every other class of the citizens, of every other class of the citizens, 10. Resolved, That the project of rendering ourselves independent of foreign nations, is founded in pastaken views of national independence: Manufacturing sations must always be more dependent on their customers, than those cultivating the soft on the purchasers of their produce.

The convention also unanimously adopted a memorial to congress, which memorial it was decided as a matter of decorum, should not be published until it has been presented.

Philadelphia, 4th November, 1820.

WILLIAM BAYARD,

President of the Convention.

John Vaugnan, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 7.

The New York County Agricultural Society have agreed to memorialize congress in favour of extending further protection to the productive industry of the nation; and at a late, meeting of the board of managers, the following resolutions were offered and referred to a committee, who have recommended their adoption:

Resolved, That we consider the prosperity, power, and wealth of the American nation, as dependent on the extent

of her productive industry.

Resolved, That we consider agriculture and domestic manufactures, to be materially connected in their prosperity, and that the latter branch of industry directly tends to promote the prosperity of the former, inasmuch as it opens a home market for the raw materials produces an inland exchange mutually beneficial, and enables a nation to rely upon her own resources.

Resolved, That we deem it to be the duty of the congress of the U. States, to protect the Productive Industry of the country, and to pass such laws, and to adopt such regulations, as will prevent that competition from the introduction of foreign fabrics in our own markets, which goes to break down and destroy it.

Resolved, That we consider it as Resolved. That we consider it as deeply injurious to the interests of a great nation, like the United States, replete with internal resources of every description, in charty to the comfort and happiness of the country, to depend on foreign nations for articles of food, clothing, and defence.

Resolved, That, as the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York was instituted equally for the encouragement of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, it is the duty of this society, as a branch of the state board, to guard and promote the two great objects contemplated at its establishment.

Resolved, That in addition to the com-

Resolved, That in addition to the committee consisting of three, appointed at a former meeting of the society, to me-moralize congress, that (twelve members) nine, be added thereto, to present such a memorial to the approaching session of congress, from this society, as will embrace and advocate principles as will embrace and advocate principles of political economy, contained in these resolutions.

We understand that the whole committee which was appointed, in conformity with the latter resolution, is composed of the following gentlement Cadwallader D. Colden, Thomas R. Smith, Peter Lordard, Issac Chauncy, William Few, Charles G. Haines, Isaac M. Ely, Samuel L. Mitchell, Peter Schermerhorn, John Swartwout, Mathew L. Davis, John Slidell, John W. Wyman, David Wagstaff, and Ralph Hall.

#### CONGRESS.

Monday, November 13, 1820. This being the day appointed by law for the re-assembling of the present congress, at their second session, the follewing proceedings took place in the two houses respectively:

IN SENATE.

The president of the senate pro-tempore. Mr. Gaillard, having taken the chair, and the roll being called, the following enembers answered to their

From New Hampshire, -- Messrs. Morril and Partott.
Rhode Liand.—Mr. Burrill.
Fermont.—Mr. Tichenor.
New York.—Messrs. King & San-

Ven Versey — Messra. Dickerson und Wilson,

Pernsylvania. — Messra. Roberts

and Lowrie. Van Dyke. Virginia .- Messrs. Pleasants and

Barbour. South Carolina .- Messrs. Gaillard

and Smith.

Kentucky — Mr. Johnson.

Tennessee, Mr. Eatou.

Ohio.— Messrs. Ruggles & Trim Louisians - Messrs. Brown and Johnson. Indiana. - Meisrs. Taylor and No-

Mississifipt Messrs. Williams and Holmes.

Hinois — Messrs. Thompson and Edwards.

Alabama.— Messrs. Walker and

Alabams.—Messrs. Walker and King.

Mains.—Messrs. Holmes and Chandler.

The new members were qualified and took their scats and were classed as usual. It so fell but, that the term of service of Mr. Holmes will expire on the 3d of March wat, and that of Mr. Chandler on the 3d of March two years thereafter.

Mr. King, of Alabams, moved the comment of a committee to acquaint the President of the United States of the organization of the Senate, and of its readiness to receive any communication from hyn; whereupon,

Messrs. King of Alabama and Macon

were appointed.

Mr. Wilson was appointed on the committee of enrolled bills, on the part of the senate; and, The orders usual at the commence-

ment of the session having been made; The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 oclock precisely, the clerk invited the house to come to order, and on calling over the roll of members, it appeared that there were present the

following members, vizi From New Hampshire.—Messrs. Buf-fum, jr. Butler, Clagett, Plumer, jr.

From Massachusetts .- Messrs. dams. Allen, Cushman, Fuller, Hill, Kendall, Lincoln, Morton, Nelson, Par-

Ker. Shaw, Eustis.
From Rhode Island .- Messrs. Eddy, Hazard.

From Connecticut .- Messrs. Edwards, Foot, Moseley, Phelps, Russ, Stevens,

From Vermont .- Messrs. Crafts, Mal-

lary, Meech, Richards, Strong.

From New York, -- Messrs, Allen, Baker, Case, Clark, De Witt, Dickinson, Vay, Ford, Gross, Hackley, jr. Hall, Meigs, Monell, Pitcher, Richmond, Storrs, Street, Strong, Taylor, Tomp-kins, Tracy, Van Rensselaer, Wendover, Wood.

New Jersey .- Messrs. Bateman, Bloomfield, Condit, Linn, Smith.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Baldwin, Dar-lington, Edwards, Forrest, Gross, Hemp-hill, Hibshman, Hostetter, Maclay, Marchand, R. Moore, S. Moore, Mur-ray, Patterson, Philson, Rogers, Ser-geant, Wallace, McCulfough. Delaware.—Mr. McLane.

Maryland - Messrs. Archer, Kent, Little, Ringgold, Smith, Warfield.

Virginia.—Messra. Alexander, Burwell, Garnett, Jones, Mercer, Nelson, Newton, Randolph, Smith, Swearingen Smyth, Tucker, Williams, Arches, Gray, Jackson, Moore,

North Carolina.—Messrs. Culpepper, Edwards, Hall, Hooks, Sawyer, Slocumb, Smith, Walker, Williams.

South Carolina.—Messrs. Brevard, Lowndes, McCreary, Overstreet, Tuck-

Georgia .- Messrs, Abbot, Cobb.

Kentucky. - Messrs Anderson, Brown, McLean, Metcalfe, Robertson, Trimble. Tennessee .- Messrs Cannon, Jones, Messrs, Beecher, Brush,

Compell, Sloan.

Louisians.—Mr. Butler.

Indiana.—Ms. Hendricks. Illinois. - Mr. Conk.
Alabama - Mr. Crowell.

The clerk having announced that a quorum of the house was present, said, that he had received a letter from the hon. Henry Clay, late speaker of this house, which, with the leave of the house, he read as follows:

Lexington, Ky. 28th Oct. 1820. Sin: I will thank you to communicate to the house of representatives that, owing to imperious circumstances, I shall not be able to attend upon it until shall not be able to attend upon it until after the Christmas hulydays; and to respectfully ask it to allow me to resign the office of its speaker, which I have the honor to hold, and to consider this as the act of my resignation. I beg the house also to permit me to reiterate the expression of my sincere acknowledge. ments and unaffected gratitude for the distinguised consideration which it has uniformly manifested for me.

I have the honor to be, with great es

teem, your faithful and obedient servan H. CLAY.

THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Esq.

Clerk of the House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. Newton, the letter was ordered to tie on the table, and to be inserted in the Journal of the house. On motion of Mr. Newton, the house then proceeded to the election of a

speaker. The clerk declared, that, as this was an election to be made from amongs members of the house, no previous nomination was necessary. No nomination,

therefore, was made. Messrs. Newton and Mosely being appointed a committee to count the bal

lots, reported that the votes were-For John W. Taylor 40 For William Lowndes 34 For Sa wel Smith 27 For John Sergeant For Hugh Nelson 10 Scattering

Sixty seven votes being necessary to choice, and no member having the requisite majority, a second batlot took place; when the roles were thus reported:

For Mr. Taylor For Mr. Lowndes For Mr. Smith 44 For Mr. Sergeant Scattering 1.
No choice being yet made, the house

roceeded to a further ballot, when the votes given in were as follows:

For Mr. Lowndes For Mr. Taylor For Mr. Smith For Mr. Sergeant Scattering

No choice having yet been made, the house proceeded to ballot a fourth time -when the following result was repor

For Mr. Lowndes For Mr. Taylor For Mr. Smith 60 11

Scattering 3
No one yet having a majority of all the votes, a fifth ballot took place, which

resulted as follows: For Mr. Taylor For Mr. Lowndes 63 For Mr. Smith 8

Scattering 2 A motion was then made that the house do now adjourn; and the question thereon being put by the clerk, it was decided in the negative.

The house then proceeded to ballot a sixth time; and the votes, being counted, stood thus:

For Mr. Taylor For Mr. Lowndes For Mr. Smith Scattering 1
No election having yet taken place—

Another motion was then made to adjourn, an I the vote thereon was For adjourning

Against it So the house refused to adjourn, and another ballot was held, which resulted as follows:

For Mr. Taylor For Mr. Lowndes 57 For Mr. Smith 15 Scattering
No choice having yet been made-

A motion was made to adjourn, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 71. And the clerk adjourned the house to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

#### HILLSBOROUGH.

## Wednesday, November 22.

. The effice of the Hillsborough Recorder is removed to the house opposite Dr. Smith's office, about one hundred and fifty yards west from the market house.

The President's Message was received at Petersburg on Thursday last, and should have arrived here via. Oxford on Sunday; but from neglect, or some other cause, no papers were received here by that mail.

The town of Hillsborough, according to the census lately taken, contains eight hundred and six inhabitants, viz.

White males, . . . . . . . . 232 White females, ... 203 Total, .... 806

Raleigh, Nov. 17. On Friday last, Mason Scott, after a respite of three weeks, was executed in pursuance of the sentence passed upon him at our last superior court, for the murder of negro Caleb. Scott was a handsome young man, about 18 or 19 years of age, of strong passions and intemperate has

bits, to which he gave a loose, and

which finally brought him to a pre-

mature and disgraceful death. Raleigh Star.

Washington, Nov. 14. Our readers will learn, from the official order in one of the following columns, that commodore Hugh G. Campbell is no more; having died in this city, of a complaint wherewith he has been long afflicted, and for re-lief from which he had spent the sum-

mer at the Virginia springs.

Commodore Campbell was the fifth in rank of the captains of the navy-the first names on the list standing in the following order: captains Murray, Rodgers, Barron, Bainbridge, Campbell. A proper biographical notice of the deceased veteran will probably be presented to the public by the band of a friend.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Boston, November 7.

This day about ten o'clock, another vessel was added to the American navy .- The beautiful schooner Alligator, pierced for 12 guns, and measuring about 190 tons, was launched at the navy yard, in presence of many spectators. She has been built under the appropriation made at the last session of congress for five small vessels, to be employed against the pirates of the gulf of Mexico, or those more nefarious criminals, the dealers in slaves upon the coast of Africa.

The Savannah Georgian of the 31st ultimo says, " commerce is again, and by magic as it were, rehave arrived, together with the number of passengers, and those of our citizens who have returned from the interior, give a new face to the solemn and melancholy appearance which for the last two months has hung over our city."

The governor of New-Jersey has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 7th of December, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

The legislature of Rhode-Island is in session. James D'Wolf, esq. is speaker of the house, and T. Rivers, esq. secretary. A resolution passed instructing the senators, and requesting the representatives in congress from that state, to endeavour to have the pay of members of congress reduced to six dollars per day.

From the Hartford (Cor Another Bank Expl rror, Nov. 4. .- We understand that certain delicate facts have just been disclosed relating to the affairs of the U. States Branch Bank at Middletown, and that in consequence, the cashier, A. W. Magill, is removed, and J. P. Burnham is appointed in his stead.

The deficiency is said to be 70,000 dollars.

Cadiz, Ohio, Nov. 1.

The Zanesville silver mining company have at length got down to where they expected to find silver, the present day. Let it be remember-but no silver has yet been discovered ed, that his kingdom fell into his

are, however, working in a horizon-tal direction, towards the place where they first bored, with the expectation, as they say, of there finding the object of their pursuits.

From the Boston Gazette.

It is stated in Reece's Cyclopedia. article London, that in the year 1700 he average weight of cattle and sheep killed for the London market, was as follows:-An Ox 370 lbs.; a Calf 50 lbs.; a Sheen 28 lbs.; a Lamb 18 lbs.; and that the average weight at present, arising from improve-ments in the breed and management of these animals, is as follows:-Oxen 800 lbs. each; Calves 140 lbs. each; Sheep 80 lbs. each; and Lambs 50 lbs. each. Such facts are of more weight than an argument ever so long, and ever so good, to convince our agriculturists of the benefit to be derived from improving the breed of cattle, &c.

By arrivals at New-York, we have extracts from London papers of the evening of the 4th October. Mr. Brougham commenced a great speech on opening the defence of the queen on the 3d, and concluded it on the 4th. It is one of the ablest of the kind perhaps that ever was delivered; full of nervous eloquence, yet dignified; containing much matter of detail, but not tedious, Mr. B. appeared confi-dent of the 'vantage ground, and spoke like a man proud of his cause and assured of success—yet he evi-dently left many things untouched which he might have imperatively urged, to fornish matter for the other counsel of the queen who were to succeed him: and just so as Mr. B.'s speech is eminent for its sober discretion and force of argument, so we expect to find that of Mr. Williams powerful to expose the perjuries which his colleague has pointed out,

It is quite certain the queen was gaining more and more in the public pinion, and that her friends calculated upon a most splendid triumph. for her. What the result will be, heaven knows. But the public mind has been so much excited, that we are prepared to hear of riot, INSUR-RECTION, REVOLUTION.

Some entertain an opinion, that, no matter what sort of testimony is addued in her favour-no matter if every witness against her shall be proved guilty of palpable perjury, that the House of Lords, with the bench of bishops at their head, will pass the bill, with certain modifications-and that here the prosecution will stop; because the house of commons would yet have to act upon it, and the witnesses to support it have been sent away! Thus, they suppose, the ministry will sneak out of the business, and suffer the bill to die a natural death between the two hous-Niles' Register.

Extract of a Letter.

London, Oct. 2.

The true motive of the state prosecution which so much agitates this nation, is not known abroad. It is more political than personal. The queen consort has great power, revenues and patronage, independent of the king. This and other circumstances make her an invaluable rallying she is not dethroned, the ministers must shortly be unhorsed. The ministers know this also; and having dead majorities in both houses of parliament, it is easy to calculate that the bill will pass them both. The king says he does not care a straw whether the divorce clause is passed or not; as he is resolved never to Boston Cent. live with her.

Expeditious Marriages .- Most of the young men who have recently emigrated from Scotland to America, got married before they embarked, and took their wives with them. Previous to the sailing of the Alexander lately from Greenock for Quebec, many were asked in church three times in one day, and immediately after the ceremony went on board, Quebec Mer.

About 20 days before the sailing of the schr. Three Daughters, arriv, ed at this port, accounts were redefeat of the Patriots in an attack on Carthagena, their loss 700 kil-Balt. Amer.

King Henry, though in Cowper's phraseology, he was guilty of having a skin not coloured like our own. will not be injured in comparison with any of the legitimate sovereigns of

where they are now at works they | hands, turn by faction, threatened with war from abroad—that the mass of his subjects were ignorant, cruel, turbulent, and unruly—and gever before believed to be capable of selfgovernment. He has established colleges and temples—he has introduced into his kingdom the arts of civi-lization—he has disciplined an un-ruly mob—he has erected fortifica-tions for external defence, and established justice in the organization of his government—he has reformed an unruly body of men, and disciplined them to order; he has replenished the exhausted finances of his king-dom, and maintained his authority in defiance of the power of the Bourbons. . Baltimore Chron.

> A letter from Palermo mentions that the Academy of that city had sent some persons to Mount Etna, who affirmed that while they stood on the crater of that volcant, they le and from it thunderings of the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which gives some reason to conjecture that these two volcanoes have subterransubterraneous communications with each other. Lindon pap.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, since its establishment in the year 1804, have sissued two millions five hundred and fifty thousand Bibles and Testaments. Of this number two hundred and fifty six thousand, eight hundred and twenty three, were issued during the last year. They have also assisted in translating, printing or distributing the Scriptures, or portions of them, in no less than one hundred and twenty, eight languages and dialects.

#### Hillsborough Academy:

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

J. Witherspoon, Principal. November 22.

#### LOST,

A NOTE of hand, drawn by James Scarlett, in favour of John and Samuel S. Claytor, for sixty dollars and — cents, dated August 10th, 18:0, and payable two months after date. All/persons are forwarded trading for said note, as it has never been endorsed or transferred to any person.

John & Samuel S. Claytor, November 16.

#### MR, BARTLE

BEGS leave to inform the ladica and gen-tlemen of Hillsborough of his return to this place, and that he will give an

#### ENTERTAINMENT THIS EVENING, at Mr. Chifton's Tavern.

He would also wisherto inform the ladies and endemen of Chapel-Hill, that he intends per-orming at that place on Friday and Saturday evening next.

For particulars, see bills.

Mr. B. returns his thanks to the ladies and for their former liberalty, and hopes his gations to please will procure for him their
continued support. November 22.

#### THE NEGROES

BELONGING to the heirs of William P. Strudwick, deceased, will be hired out at the Market-House in Hillsborough, on the 28th of December next, when and where at persons interested will attend.

James Webb, Guardian. November 21. 41-1m

## NOTIUE.

THE subscribers being determined to settle all their old accounts, either by note or otherwise, request all those indebted to them to call on George Washington times, who is fully authorised, to attend to the same if the accounts are not shortly settled, those indebted may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

Charles Bruce & Co. November 21. 41-3w

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the state of Alabra, will offer for sale at his residence, on Thursday the 7th of December, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bonds with approved

Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Wheat. Horses, Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

> P. P. Ashe. 139 .4

Hawfields, Nov. 8.

WANTED, An Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.

# BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

#### TO MELANCHOLY.

There is a charm no joys bestow, Nor rank, nor wealth imparts Tis when the tear is stealing slow, And softly sighs the heart:-Oft have I watch'd the evening sky, When rose the silver bow-My bosom heaved, I knew not why, And tears began to flow. O! then I thought that mirth was folly-Thine was the charm, sweet melancholy. Te hearts of stone, who think no bliss Can glisten in a tear-Who think the love that sighs a kiss, Insipid and severe-Ah! ne'er was turn'd on you, ye cold, The dew'd and tender eye: The warmest love that e'er was told, Was breath'd upon a sigh. Mirth is deceit, and taughter folly-

## From the New-York American.

#### MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Bliss wafts the sigh of melancholy.

Mr. Robinson's work on the "Mexi-can Revolution," has just been publish-in Philadelphia. We have been politely favoured by the author with the perusal of the sheets as issued from the press, from which we make some extracts that will speak for its merits more forcibly than any opinion that we have either leisure or limits to express The bounds of a newspaper scarcely allow of any detailed literary annalysis; and we must in the present case confine ourselves to the mere outline of the work, leaving the filling up to be judg-ed of by the few specimens we are ena-bled to insert. Mr. Robinson, from unexceptionable sources of information, and personal observation, has been ena bled to present us with a sketch of the revolutionary struggles in Mexico, the actual situation of the country, character of its population, and natural advantages, such as is collected in no other work, and which to us is not only of general, but particular interest from the intimate relations that must exist between the two great contiguous northern states of the continent. The population of this country and Mexico is rapidy approximating, and must soon meet in friendly or hostile collision. We, of course, have something more than an abstract interest in Mexico, although that alone should be sufficient to stamp a value on any information re-specting that most interesting and unknown part of the world. We think Mr. Robinson's work contains much that will gratify curiosity on this subject, and on some points the information that he imparts is of much importance.

But we must come to our extracts. The following will give some idea of the miserable state of the unhappy natives, who have so long been the victims of Spanish oppression.

" No part of the earth exhibits such striking and such monstrous contrasts of wealth and misery, as well in the country as in the cities, as Mexico. We behold the proprietor of a hacienda, decked in a style the most costly, but awkward grandeur. He has on a pair of country made boots, which cost him from fifty to a bundred dollars; large spars, inlaid with gold and silver; a superb horse, with a bridle and sæddle which cost from a hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars; a cloak or mangas, richly embroidered, and full of gold and silver buttons, laces and fringe. He lives in a spacious bouse, within alls every luxury is to be found that the country affords; but when he sallies forth, he is lost amidst a group of half naked, badly fed wretches, whose only dress is sheep skins if in the country, and in the town, their shoulders are covered by an old blanket or sheet, serving them for a partial covering by day, and a bed by night. No species of attention is ever paid by the lord of the soil to the comforts or wants of his tenants or vassuls, and a more wretched race of cultivators does not exist under the canopy of heaven than the Indian labourers on these estates,"

The character of the Mexican Creole

is thus ably drawn, and we hope justly: " The Mexican, mounted on his. horse, on whose speed and activity be can rely, places the most unbounded confidence in him. Neither showers of balls nor the numbers of his oppopents dismay him. The officers dash in among the enemy, and perfeetly regardless how their men act, seem only intent on setting them an example of courage. When compelsed to retreat before superior numbers, the Mexican, instead of jading his favourite horse, proportions his flight to the speed of his pursuers; and if he perceives one or two of the every detached from their main body, he will face round and give them battle in presence of the rest. In short, we know, from frequent personal observation, that no men pos-

his usually high-spirited horse, with his sword and lance, is as formidable an opponent as any in the world. But for want of discipline and mili-tary regulation, the Creoles are of little use when embodied, and can easily be put to the rout. Hence the royalists, whose troops are composed of artillery and trained infantry, besides cavalry, have been enabled to gain advantages over them; and more especially at the period of which we are now treating, when the destinies of the republic were in the hands of such men as Pedre Torres and his commandants.

" This description of the Creoles is not peculiar to those of Mexico; but may with a little modification be considered, we think, as a correct one of those of all the Spanish settlements on the American continent. The natural qualities of this race, their intrepidity, their capacity to endure hardships and privations, their sobriety, their self-possession, and their abstemiousness, are quali-ties so well calculated for military enterprise, that the intelligent read er will at once perceive that discipline alone is necessary to render. them, in their own country and climate, the most formidable and effective soldiers."

The following is an account of the dexterity of the natives in a mode of warfare which we believe peculiar to the New World:

"Lazo is the name of the rope, for the use of which the Spanish Americans are so justly celebrated. In rustic life, it is usually applied to the purpose of catching the stock of various kinds on a farm. A child of five or six years old commences his experiments with a piece of packthread, and exercises his ingenuity on the poultry about the house; afterwards he attacks the pigs; and as he grows up, he ventures to throw his lazo upon calves and colts; and thus, by the time he arrives at manhood, he has learned to use it with astonishing precision. It is a well made rope, of about an inch in circumference, and in length from ten to fifteen yards.

Wild cattle are caught by peasants, mounted on horses trained for that express purpose; and to be broken and trained to it, is one of the important requisites of a Mexican horse. Since the revolution, the lazo has been often resorted to among a flying enemy. An expert thrower will strike his object almost to a certainty at a distance of from eight to ten yards. The instant a horse trained to the service finds that the rope has taken, he will suddenly stop, although at full speed; then wheeling on his haunches, sets off in a full gallop in the opposite direction. The effect is irresistible. The man is instantly brought to the ground. If it be upon cattle that the lazo is thrown, the flight of the animal is instantly arrested, and he is obliged to follow the horse, or choke. With the greatest ease a peasant will throw the lazo around the horns or leg of a bull, and thus keep the wildest and most vicious animal in subjection without losing his seat. The constant use of the lazo from early infancy can alone account for the extraordinary dexterity he displays in casting it."

#### From the National Advocate.

THE CRITICAL OBSERVER. " Look ere you leap, or else you'll play the fool!"

It was on a fine morning in the month of May, when in accordance with the cheerfulness of the season, a party of youngsters, of whom I was one, were amusing themselves by all kinds of capers among the ruins of an old barn, belonging to my uncle Bartholomew. The sport had continued for some time without iterruption, when just as I was about to perform some new feat of agility, my uncle unexpectedly made his appearance among us. " Dominie" said he, "took ere you leap, or clse you'll play the fool," and immediately left us. The advice was quaint, and, at any other time, might have been attended to; but at that moment, I was bent on following no one's advice excepting my own, and therefore looked upon the proverb of my uncle as a very silly saying. I leaped, and as may be well surmised, " played the fool!" An old beam projected a good way from the wall, upon which we had repeatedly leaped in our gambols, with safety, but by the frequency of our weight falling upon it, had become very much loosened—this circumstance I might easily have discovered, had I been inclined to be composed these lines, would be at follow the dictates of the proverb; a loss to determine whether he had Mexican Creole. He has every ne- tirely out of the question. I jumped veller who now explores the banks

carried into the house with my shoulder dislocated, besides being other-wise severely bruised. Here was a sad comment upon my uncle's text! Bitterly did I rue not following his advice; but repining at my ill con-duct did not one jot abate the pain, and I bore it as patiently as possi inwardly resolving to be more cir-cumspect in future. But in the main, I had not much cause to regret the fall, for when busily employed in building castles in the air," which in my young days was frequently the case—poh! the proverb of my uncle rushed into my mind—the talisman was broken, and I returned to the paths of reason. It likewise furnished me with a store of advice for my fellow creatures.

When I see a young farmer pos-sessed of a good farm, well stocked, and in good condition; and by which he is rapidly increasing in wealth and respectabily, get a whim into his head, that by selling off and moving to a new country, where he is entirely unknown, he can do much better, then the proverb comes into my head, and I whisper in his ear, " look ere

you leap or else you'll play the fool!"
When I see a young tradesman, owning a small but sure stock and gaining a good livelihood, disregard-ing small gains, and endeavouring to force that fickle minded jade, dame fortune, to bestow more copious gifts, by adventuring in lotteries, and incessantly beseting the banks, in order to engage in speculations, thereby involving not only himself, but his friends, I cannot forbear crying out to him, " look ere you leap, or you'll

play the fool!"
When I observe a young damsel inheriting, besides a good figure and beautiful face, a considerable share of the "good things of this world," i. e. a fortune, continually shopping or bedecking herself with gewgaws and corsetts, thereby preventing nature's laws; and, after all, upon the point of bestowing her person and fortune upon some worthless rake. whose only merit lies in his following the fashions, and being dressed in the very " ton." then I cry out, " in the very bitterness of anguish," " for heaven's sake my dear girl, look ere you leap, or my word for it, you'll play the fool!"

GENIUS. There is a something in the conceptions, and the anticipations of Genius, that partakes of the prophetic spirit. In the bolder flights and loftier inspirations of gentus, man approximates to the perfection of the angelic nature. That Michael or Gabriel is able to look into the future, is not asserted: this is the attribute of the Deity alone. But they are necessarily abler than the lower beings in the intellectual scale, to perceive the connection of cause and effect, and to "announce the future, by the past, of man." To them the machinery and all the revolutions of this material system are perfectly familiar. The planetary world, with all its phenomena, is ever under their immediate observation. The man of real genius, imperfectly it is true, resembles those higher intelligences. ancing ven, and from heaven to earth," he not unfrequently presents the real pictures of " things unseen." Feeling deeply all the impulses of our nature, he combines the efforts of an age, and places before us the effects of those efforts upon the age which is to follow.

These reflections have been suggested by a passage in The Pleasures of Hope, which I shall here introduce, to show the justness of the preceding

Come, bright improvement! on the car of time, And rule the spacious world from clime to clime:

Thy handmaid arts shall every wild explore, Trace every wave, and culture every shore. On Erie's bank, where tigers steal along, And the dread Indian chaunts the dismal song,

Where human fiends on midnight errand walk, And bathe in by he murderous tomahawk:

on thymy pastures stray, nee at summer's opening There shall the day, Each wandering genius of the lonely glen, Shall start to view the glittering haunts of,

And silence watch, on woodland heights

around, The village curfew as it tolls profound.

The reader need hardly be told that these visions of the poet are more than realised; and Campbell himself, were he to visit the regions which he had in his mind's eye, when

cessary ingredient to form the sol- upon the beam—it gave way, and I of Erie, every where meets the "glit-dier; and, as an individual, seated on fell—and, to end the matter, I was tering haunts of men." Villages have arisen where the stately oak once spread its branches around; the golden harvest waves where the tiger prowled, and the notes of praise ascend where the " dread Indian chanted a dismal song." Those waters, which the "rude west" rendered apparently impassable, are now ploughed by many a keel, and present on their opposite shores the merchan-dize of Asia and of Europe. Such has been the progress of "IMPROVE-MENT" in a small space of time. What another half century may ex-hibit, I shall not attempt to describe. The imagination is lost in the vastness of the field which is opened to the industry and the efficient talents of the age. Albany Guz.

#### A USEFUL HINT.

He who treats sacred things with any degree of levity and scorn, is act-ing the part, perhaps without his seeing it, of a public enemy to society.

—He is precisely the mad-man described in the Book of Proverbs, who casteth fire-brands, arrows and death; and saith, am Lnot in sport. We shall hear him at times, complain loudly of the undutifulness of children, of the dishonesty of servants, of the tu-mults and insolence of the lower ranks, while he himself is, in a great measure, responsible for the disorders of which he complains. By the example which he sets of contempt for religion, he becomes accessary to the manifold crimes which that contempt occasions among others. By is encouraging the rabble to uproar and violence; he is emboldening the false witness to take the name of God in vain; he is in effect, putting arms into the hands of the highwayman, and letting loose the robber in the streets by night.

#### SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND BOTANY.

Clothing .- It is a singular circumstance that clothes keep the body warm in consequence of the air which they infold within them. It is on this principle (says Park) that double windows preserve the warmth of apartments at an equable temperature. In like manner, double lids for boilers, formed so as to hold a sheet of air, are found to be very effectual for preserving the heat of the liquor, with a very small portion of fuel. On the same principle it is, that light spongy substances, such as furs and down, afford the warmest clothing. Hence it is that the carpet which co vers the earth in winter, is spread out by nature with so light a hand, that it might hold an abundance of air within its interstices, to preserve the warmth of those innumerable tribes of vegetables which it is destined to protect.

We clothe ourselves with wool, because it is a bad conductor of heat, and retards its escape from the body. The inhabitants of Russia clothe themselves in fur, because fur is still a worse conductor of heat than wool. Sheep are natives of a temperate climate; but the bear and the ermine of the coldest. The provident care of the appointment, and discovers the same undeviating attention to the comfort of all his creatures; hence the clothing of animals in the torrid zone is hair; in the temperate zones wool; in the frigid, thick fur.

The Diamond .- Of all transparent substances, none can be compared to the brilliancy of the diamond; and its hardness is such, that no kind of steel instrument can make any impression upon it. Notwithstanding which, it has been proved that the diamond is but carbon or charcoal, in a pure or chrystallized state. When strongly heated, it consumes entirely away. Diamonds, when rubbed together, have a peculiarly, and scarcely to be described grating sound, which is remarkably characteristic of this gem; so that by this circumstance alone, rough diamonds may be accurately and expeditiously distinguished from every other gem. When the diamond is rubbed, it will attract bits of straw, feathers, hairs, and other small objects, and if exposed to the rays of the sun, and immediately taken into a dark place, will appear luminous.

The largest diamond ever known, is in the possession of the queen of Portugal, and weighs about eleven ounces. It was found in Brazil, and sent from thence to London, in the year 1746. It is still uncut, and has been valued at twenty-five million six hundred thousand dollars.

Diamonds are much worn in Engand as ornaments. When converted

into powder or dust, the diamor used with steel instruments to divide pebbles and precious steres. Its use in cutting glass is generally known.
Rock chrystal, brought from Brazil,
is divided into leaves, and ground
and polished with diamond dust for
spectacles, and other optical instru-

Cardamonis.—This aromatic is the growth of an East India plant, and when chewed imparts to the mouth a when chewed imparts to the mouth a warmth and pungency which to most people is extremely grateful. The Indians use cardamoms, in considerable quantity, in their food; and also mix them with the betel which they chew, under a belief that they tend to facilitate digestion. They are sometimes used in medicine as a tincture, but more frequently for the purpose of concealing the nauscous taste of other medicines.

Tumeric.-This root, which has an aromatic smell, somewhat resembling ginger, is much cultivated in the East Indies, where it is in com-mon use as a seasoning for raguats and other dishes. It constitutes a principal ingredient in curry powder, and, under this form, is used in great quantities, both in India and in Europe. Some years ago, it had great repute as a medicine for the removal of jaundice, diseases of the liver, and other complaints; but the chief pur-pose for which it is now esteemed is its imparting a rich yellow dye to silks, linen or woollen.

[National Advocate.

#### From a London Paper.

A few weeks since, a poor Welshman, having a wife and seven children, found a pocket book in one of the squares in the west end of the town, containing 5,000l. In Bank of England notes. From the direction in the book, he returned the property to the owner, who immediately rewarded him with 250l., and settled 5l. annually upon him. The honest fellow has commenced building a small house in Wales for his family, and has purchased cown, upon her man, having a wife and seven chiland has purchased cows, if doubt of supporting them fort.

#### HUMOROUS.

At the Irish bar, Ninian Mahaffy, esq. is as much above the middle size, as Mr. Collis is below it. (Mr. Mahaffy, in Curran's life time, was deputy to sir Jonah Barrington, judge of the admiralty in Ireland, and when-ever he presided there, Curran used to say, that court was very filly cal-ed, the high court of admiralty.)
When lord Redesdale was lord chan-cellor of Ireland, Messrs. Mahaffy and Collis happened to be retained in the same case, a short time after his lordship's elevation, and before he was acquainted personally with the Irish bar. Mr. Collis was opening the motion, when ford Redesdale observed, 'Mr. Collis, when a barrisserved, 'Mr. Collis, when a barris-ter addresses the court, he must stand.' 'I am standing on the hench, my lord,' said Mr. Collis. I beg a thousand pardons,' said his lordship, somewhat confused; 'sit down Mr. Mahaffy.' 'I am sitting my lord,' was the reply to the confounded chan-cellor.

## Two Thousand Hints to the Public.

The plan of the magin square is very familiar to the public. As the delay of prompt payment is, to the proprietor of newspapers, to the full as formidable as the embargo was to his country, we subjoin the following new version, which may be read in upwards of two thousand ways without altering the original words, beginning in the centre with the capi-[Boston Gaz.

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